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WOMEN'S RIGHT TO SERVE.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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Notes and News.

The Common Cause.

Press comments on the Women's War Service Procession are sympathetic. *The Times* sees in it a striking example of women's perception "that all social and political values will come to be determined by the way they have stood the test of the war." After an appreciation of the way in which English Suffragists, at the outbreak of hostilities, "suspended their demands, dropped their grievances, and threw themselves into the work of national education with the same vigour they had hitherto shown in the advocacy of their own claims," the writer points out that "the women of France, Serbia, and Belgium—to say nothing of the women of Germany—are sharing in the effort and burden of the war to a greater extent than the women of England have yet been enabled to do," and in conclusion says, "Women themselves will gain much by the discipline of war work. The country will gain more by the merging of the efforts of both sexes in common service for a common cause, which is the cause of humanity." This is the position of the N.U.W.S.S. in a nutshell, as shown by the title of its organ. Suffragists little thought, when they suspended their political propaganda at the outbreak of the war, that it would be carried on for them so valiantly by a section of the press that has hitherto been opposed to their claims.

"The New Right to Serve."

The Morning Post, though equally sympathetic towards women's claim to bear their share of the burden of war, yet shows so little understanding of the Woman's Movement that it finds in the demand for the right to service something entirely new. A leading article of last Monday, under the above heading, says, "We stand upon the threshold of a new age. As yet we scarcely realise how far we have travelled within one brief year; but now and then comes some passing event, like a signpost pointing the road, or a milestone telling the distance we have covered from the old times 'before the war.' The women's demonstration on Saturday furnished a sign of these new times, forty thousand women claiming only the right to serve their country! A year ago such a demonstration would have carried a different meaning; but, to-day, the keynote of national life, both among men and women, is no longer the old soulless demand for rights as rights." Suffragists have never made this "soulless demand." The right to serve is no new thing to them, but has always been in the very forefront of their programme; yet it has needed the tragedy of this great war to bring this home to the mass of mankind. How greatly women's co-operation is now appreciated is shown by the writer's concluding sentences: "The mobilisation of the women of Great Britain will contribute in no small degree to the efficiency of the nation, and may contribute greatly to the ultimate success in which we all believe. . . . A great patriotic movement such as the mobilisation of women will be a source of increased national strength. It must inevitably lead to many social and industrial adjustments; but for such, events have long been maturing."

The Difficulties in the Way.

Meanwhile, the difficulties of the situation must not be overlooked. Women are already filling men's places by the thousand, and must do so as the war goes on to a still greater extent, but in many cases they are being paid at a rate which threatens not only their own efficiency, but the whole standard of living among the working classes, and there is need for the greatest vigilance lest their patriotism should be exploited. In his speech to Saturday's deputation, Mr. Lloyd George stated that he did not think it would be possible effectively to organise the whole of the resources of the nation for this tremendous war until we had mobilised the women of the country as well as the men, and he agreed that women's energies should not be confined merely to unskilled work. He also acknowledged the need for training, in order to instruct at least a sufficient number of women to be able to direct and instruct others and help in the organisation of women's labour in these new establishments. But with regard to wages, Mr. Lloyd George's promises were somewhat lacking in precision. While stating that the Government had agreed that a woman should be paid exactly the same price as a man for any piece of work she turned out, and that he would see that there was no sweated work, he gave no undertaking that women would be paid by piecework. As a matter of fact, women are being widely employed on Government work on time rates; therefore, safeguards with respect to piecework-rates do not help them in the least. While anxious to keep up the standard of wages, for the sake of the absent men even more than for their own, working women are at present very helpless, and there is need for immediate organisation, and all the assistance that women of leisure can give them.

The Need for Training.

The urgent need for training more women for munition work is shown by the high pressure at which women and girls are working in many war industries. Miss Marion Phillips, writing in *The Daily News and Leader* on "Women's Work in War Time," says: "The need for forethought is very urgent. . . . The prohibition of night work is abrogated, and in spite of its bad effects, especially on young workers, we have to risk the results because of the national needs. But in addition to the night shift, there are a very great number of female workers who are employed under special permits from the Home Office for extraordinarily long hours. Even where permits have not been obtained, the Home Office recently failed on one occasion to get an employer fined by the magistrates for working women as long as twenty-four hours. At the present time it has proved

almost impossible to prevent the lengthening of hours. The pressure of work and the shortage of new workers bring about this result. But the consequence will be the breakdown of the present inadequate staffs and then still further pressure in the future. The careful recruitment on sound principles of new workers from the trades most nearly akin to those requiring them is the only way of staving off this time." A good example has been set by the London County Council, which have issued particulars of a scheme for classes for training munition workers, and by the Birmingham Municipal Technical School, and it is to be hoped that very soon practical instruction will be provided by every technical school and college throughout the country. Otherwise, incalculable damage may be done to the health of present workers.

The Housing Question.

The transference of workers from one district to another, involved in a large extension of munition work for women, will necessitate the careful organisation of their housing, in order that the welfare of the girls may be safeguarded. In this there is a wide field for the help of experienced women, and a scheme is already on foot of which we hope shortly to be able to give further details.

"Came the Power with the Need—"

A remarkable letter to the press appeared on July 19th, signed by Mr. Asquith, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and Mr. Arthur Balfour, asking for subscriptions to double the accommodation of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. It begins with the significant words: "The war has constituted a turning-point in the position of medical women."

Pioneer women of only half a century ago had a great struggle for the right to be doctors. It is good to see how time has justified them. We are glad to remember that that generation has not yet passed away, and that Mrs. Garrett Anderson, that great name in the history of medical women, is still amongst us, and able to appreciate the triumph, though, as Mrs. Fawcett once pointed out, the joy of the pioneer is not in the triumph but in the work. When writing of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell five years ago, she quoted the famous words of Kipling, who is one of the few writers who have grasped the psychology of the pioneer:—

"Have I named one single river?
Have I claimed one single acre?
Have I kept one single nugget—barring samples?
No, not I,
Because my price was paid me
Ten times over by my Maker.
But you wouldn't understand it.
You go up and occupy."

Women, to-day, occupy the forbidden ground of fifty years ago. May they remember that they can only pay their debt to the past by opening up new liberties, fresh fields of justice, for the women of fifty years hence. We need hardly say that one of the first fields to be won must be that of political representation.

Public Retrenchment.

Amid all the talk of public economy one fact grows daily more clear, namely, that social legislation will be diminished and the expenditure that aims at making healthier and better the lives of the people will be the first to be sacrificed. Already the date of the operation of the Milk and Dairies Act has been postponed because inspectors could not be forthcoming, and the real need for national economy will inevitably support all that is most retrograde in our official departments. Education and public health will suffer, housing and sanitation will stand still, and research will almost disappear. In no part of our public life can the same energy and enterprise be available, and everywhere economy and caution must prevail, and we must recognise that this is inevitable, and mourn for it as we mourn for all the other evils of war. We can hope, however, and we must hope, that in all this matter of public retrenchment everyone's interests will be treated fairly; that whatever public funds there are may not be finally closed to social reforms and women's interests, but may be available as far as they go for the men's things and the women's things in the community in equal proportions, and that it may not be in the women's things only that the retrenchment for both is to be done.

Beginning at the Wrong End.

So far, the Government's only attempt at economy seems to have been in the salaries of its women employees. An ex-Cabinet Minister has been granted a pension higher than that of the most distinguished soldier, and Mr. Asquith stated last week in Parliament with reference to the stopping of Members' salaries in the interests of economy, that "he did not think, as far as he knew, that there was any general wish to re-open this subject"—a statement that was received with much applause. But, meanwhile, women and girls are being taken on in various departments at a much lower rate of pay than the men they are replacing, and with no prospect of attaining to the same scale, however proficient they may become. The London County Council is following the bad example of the Government, and in spite of the rise of prices, is paying temporary teachers—mostly women—at a much lower rate than the men whom they are releasing for military service—and it cannot be said that any of our elementary school teachers were overpaid. Women have no wish to take advantage of the present situation to further their own interests, but while they see that there is no corresponding reduction on the expenditure upon men officials, they cannot but feel that the Government is beginning its economies at the wrong end.

The Coal Crisis.

At time of going to press there is a general feeling of relief that the South Wales Coal Strike seems about to be settled.

The Editorship of the "Common Cause."

Since July 9th, the editorship of The Common Cause has been in the hands of Mrs. F. Edmund Garrett.

In Parliament.

Retrenchment.

The Prime Minister, replying to Sir A. Markham (Notts, Mansfield, L.) and Mr. Peto (Wilts., Devizes, U.) with reference to the stopping of members' salaries in the interests of economy, said: "I do not think, so far as I know, that there is any general desire to re-open this subject." In regard to a further question by Sir A. Markham as to retrenchment in all branches of the public service, Mr. Asquith said: "A committee presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will have associated with him competent colleagues from outside the Government, is in course of formation to consider the question of retrenchment."

On Tuesday it was explained that the Committee would inquire into the saving that can be effected in civil departments only, not into the expenditure of the Army and Navy.

Massage Establishments.

In the House of Lords, The Archbishop of Canterbury asked the Government whether they would afford early facilities for passing into law the clauses in the London County Council (General Powers) Bill enforcing registration and inspection of massage establishments. After paying a tribute of admiration to the nursing profession, he said that here and there there lurked a peril. Therefore it was desirable to obtain accurate statistical knowledge about some of the establishments to which he was referring.

Earl Curzon said there could be no doubt that establishments nominally intended for massage had in recent years attained dimensions which must cause serious anxiety. In the circumstances of the hour, when so many young officers were constantly passing through London on their way to or from the theatre of war, the lure of these places was particularly insidious. There was a striking case for further powers of inspection, and the Government would be very glad to see the clauses of the Bill to which reference had been made passed into law as soon as possible. The Secretary of State for the Home Department might indeed be said to be behind the Bill. The difficulty was that it was a private Bill, and that the proposals were opposed by a number of municipal authorities, who thought that, instead of giving power of inspection to a central authority, their own powers should be extended.

The Earl of Donoughmore promised that a Committee would be set up and would inquire into the objections of the municipal authorities.

NURSING TYPHUS IN SERBIA.

By A Sister in one of the Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital unit which went out to Serbia in December, went there for surgical work, and found their hands full. But soon after arriving in Kraguievatz, where they were stationed, and are still working, they had their eyes opened to the need of typhus nursing throughout the country. It was impossible, however, to divide the unit and free a sufficient number for fever work, so we had to wait for fresh help from home, and it was arranged that we should take over another hospital for fever work only. This was already filled with patients, fevers of all kinds, but the typhus cases were soon separated out and put into wards by themselves, and the other cases, mostly recurrent, were sent off to another hospital near at hand. The wards were cleaned, and were soon filled with new typhus cases—200 in all. The hospital was quite half a mile from our home, lying as it did on the outskirts of the town, but we were generally glad of the walk, and attributed partly to it that the health of the nurses remained so good. Certainly after rain a few remarks have been made about Serbian roads in general, and this one in particular, for the mud was thick and deep, and ponds were many. In the evenings, coming home, it was quite dark, and often rainy, but a little "fainijer" (lantern) guided our steps, and our hearts were light with the knowledge of good work being done. Two sentries guarded the entrance to the road which led on to the hospital, and always the Englesha Sestra were cordially greeted with "dubro utro" (good morning), and "laku notch" (good night).

Serbian sentries are rather more free and easy than their English brothers, for on the railway between Kraguievatz and Nish we noticed a sentry picking wild flowers beside the track, and on our remarking in our best Serbian, "lepo svetche" (beautiful flowers), he very gallantly presented us each with a little bouquet through the window. Trains in Serbia are somewhat like Irish ones—plenty of time is given to pick flowers, and wait for the train to make up! But that is by the way.

Our costume in the wards was hardly that of the stereotyped English nurse, with cap and apron and stiff collar, and our friends would not have recognised us; but precautions have to be taken to prevent infection. Instead of the usual uniform and apron, we wore a white cotton combination garment, with the ends tucked into high leather riding boots. Over this, for the sake of appearance, an overall was worn, and our hair was entirely covered with a tight-fitting cap. Round neck and arms we wore bandages soaked in camphor oil, and our boots were smeared with the same, so that no encouragement was given to the little animal by which typhus is spread.

We met with all sorts of typhus complications, but how good it was to see men recover whose cases seemed so hopeless at first. Serbian men make splendid patients. For the most part, they do as they are told, and take their medicine very obediently—an excellent thing in patients—but if at any time a man, perhaps delirious or newly admitted, was inclined to balk at medicine or nourishment, there was sure to be at hand some convalescent ready to explain how the medicine the Sestra had given him had made him better. They were so like children, these big men, that one could not help getting very fond of one's patients, and certainly one was more than repaid by their gratitude. It is only fair to say that we were greatly helped in the wards by our orderlies, for the most part Austrian prisoners, between whom and the patients there existed a wonderfully good feeling. Among our patients were occasional prisoners, but they were treated just the same by orderlies and patients alike, and frequently it was only when a man was convalescent that we discovered him to be a prisoner. The Serbians bear their enemies no ill-will.

We found it necessary to open a women's ward, as one day, without any warning, a woman was brought and left with us, and it was greatly appreciated. We had our share of babies who accompanied their mothers, and who were, of course, great pets. One little Zygani baby, a little dark beauty, was in great demand in the men's wards, for above everything these great, big, strong Serbian men love children, and they are also very fond of flowers. Underneath their practical exterior lies a deep vein of poetry, and they are lovers of music and the open country. Plucky they are to a degree, and unafraid of death—perhaps because they have so often met it face to face.

The scourge of typhus is practically over, at least, for this season, and we trust it will never be so bad again. But the country has suffered terribly, and there are few who are not mourning the loss of friends, either from battle or disease. Serbia is doing her share in the war nobly, and it is a privilege to be allowed to help her.

COLWYN BAY ACTIVE SERVICE GIRLS' CADET CORPS.

Mrs. Harley, our founder, has asked me to write an account of the progress that the above Corps has made since it had its beginning in February, 1915. On February 22nd we held our preliminary meeting, but were not able to begin drilling until March 11th. Since then we have worked steadily with always two drills a week, and often three. We have two companies, No. I. Company with thirty-six cadets from the age of 16 upwards, but only a few are over 35; No. II. Company numbering sixty-eight from the ages of 12 to 16.

For the first two months we had an army drill instructor who was teaching the troops that are stationed here, but he had to leave at the end of April, and since then we Cadet Corps officers have taken the drills, with occasional help from the soldiers. The captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals have all worked well to perfect themselves in the various drills, and are now quite competent. Each company has its semaphore signalling squad, and we are working earnestly to become as proficient as the women signallers of London and elsewhere. When we have mastered the semaphore code we shall turn our attention to the Morse. We are fortunate in having an enthusiastic and competent Girl Cadet sergeant who is fully trained in both codes.

The First-Aid section is attached to the No. I. Company, and is fully equipped with a stretcher, water-bottles, haversacks, three-cornered bandages, and first-aid cases. The section is comprised of six cadets, as that is the necessary number when women are carrying a stretcher. We have our own First-Aid sergeant, who is fully trained, and she has full control of her section, which is in very good working order. A First-Aid class, St. John's Ambulance, is being held for cadets who have not passed the examination, and others who are perfecting themselves. Attached to this section are three cyclists, who will prove themselves very useful

[Photo by Alfred Haley, Penrhyn Road, Colwyn Bay.

when needed, in other ways as well as advance work for the First-Aid.

We have the great advantage of living in the delightful sea-side town of Colwyn Bay, where we have every facility for our scouting expeditions and route marches. Our longest route march has been twelve miles, but the bonnie and fit girls of Colwyn Bay are ready for others and longer ones. We have learnt taking aeroplane cover, and are learning to carry food under difficulties to the trenches should our V.T.C. ever need us. There are 5,000 troops stationed in Colwyn Bay, and they are very keenly interested in the doings of the Girl Cadet Corps, and anxious to help us in every way. It is a great encouragement to us all to see the way the men stand to attention, and the N.C.O.s salute us as we pass down the streets whenever we are in uniform. The battalion bands try to accompany us on a march through the town, and there is quite a competition among some of the drill instructors to give us odd lessons, both in military drill and physical exercises. They have shown their appreciation of our earnestness by giving us an excellent concert in the Y.M.C.A. Greg Hut, which is exclusively for the use of the soldiers, but the Hut Leader welcomed us in, and to show our recognition of the honour, we gave a concert in return this week. If ever a Suffrage worker wants to be heartily thanked may they have the pleasure of a rousing cheer and clap from our khaki boys; it is a pleasure and a stimulus and sends one gladdened and strengthened on one's way.

As a Corps we are not forgetting our wounded soldiers, and every week four dozen eggs go to swell the National Egg Collection, and in other ways cadets are encouraged to do kind deeds. The building of camp fires and simple out-door cooking, and learning to make light of difficulties, all come into our work. With such a magnificent example set to us by our founder, Mrs. Harley, of whom the Girl Cadets are very proud, we should fail badly if we did not *try*, at least, to follow her brilliant lead.

Apart from the happiness which comes from the feeling that they, too, are doing something for their country, is the good effect the Corps has had on the town. It has, I am sure, raised the standard of women and girls in the eyes of the inhabitants, and especially in those of our troops. May Mrs. Harley be blessed for her happy and useful scheme.

JESSIE G. GOODRICH,
Lieut.-Colonel.

WASTE OF ARMY RATIONS.

The Women's Liberal Federation state that they are anxious to promote the Government's campaign for personal domestic economy, but that they find this task made much more difficult by the notoriously bad example set in the administration of the food supply in camps and military hospitals. "It is certain," says their memorandum; "that the removal of these scandals would make the work of the Parliamentary War Savings Committee far more effective. The system of army and hospital rations requires fundamental revision on the lines so successfully carried out in the workhouses by Mr. John Burns. Constant supervision of detail is essential, and is work especially suitable for women accustomed to deal with the small economies of their households. The Government should, therefore, secure the help of qualified women, both on a central committee and locally in each camp and hospital. Let the Government departments set a worthy example which every housekeeper may be urged to follow."

WOMEN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A memorial has been addressed to the Prime Minister by the Federation of Civil Service Women Clerks, urging the appointment of the two Committees of Inquiry recommended by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service to consider the subject of the employment of women in the various departments of the Civil Service. The Federation desire that this Committee should adjust the inequalities in pay received by men and women doing similar work, and points out that it is a matter of extreme importance that there should be no reduction in the standard of pay for clerical work, and that anomalies will be created if the Post Office is permitted to effect economy in the women's staff without regard to the other departments of the service. They also suggest that there are in the ranks of the senior women clerks of the Post Office a considerable number of experienced women, with little chance of promotion in their own department, who might well be spared either to replace men called to military service, or in the instruction and supervision of the temporary clerks employed in other branches of the Civil Service. "We feel," states the memorial, "that it is little realised that in the big accounting departments of the General Post Office alone there are between 2,000 and 3,000 women clerks with little or no hope of expansion, women of education and intelligence, the majority of whom cannot, by reason of the paucity of higher posts, rise beyond a meagre salary."

THE WOMEN'S WAR SERVICE PROCESSION

The National Union Shop at 50, Parliament Street, proved an excellent place from which to view the Women's War Service Procession. It was possible to get a view for some distance along Whitehall, which gave full value to the effective arrangements of the sections carrying red, white, and blue pennons respectively. The colours were delightfully gay in the gloom of that wet and grey afternoon. The sight of thousands of women marching recalled that other summer's day, in 1910, when the great Suffrage Procession made its way through the London streets. Was it, we wonder, a subtle humorist who arranged that the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" should accompany the march past the Home Office?

The procession passed so quickly that it was difficult to gain more than a general impression of the pageant of the Allies, with the tragic figure of Belgium in mourning robes in the midst. The heartiest welcome of the crowd was given to her and to the band of nurses who walked together. The W.S.P.U., whose powers of organisation were so effectively displayed on Saturday, must have wished that the weather came within their province; but they succeeded in fulfilling an unconscious prophecy overheard outside the Albert Hall in 1910. Said one "Bobby" to another: "Good thing it ain't wet!" The other, more versed in the ways of Suffragists, answered: "Bless you, they wouldn't stay away for no weather. *They'd* come, wet or fine!"

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS IN MANCHESTER.

A conference was held in Manchester on July 16th between representatives from the Women's War Interests Committee and representatives of the Manchester and District Trades Council, the Women's Trades and Labour Council, and the Women's Trade Union Council.

The chair was taken by Councillor Margaret Ashton, who said it was their desire to protect women's interests in the new work they were taking up; to prevent them from lowering the value of work normally done by men; to secure from the start a decent living wage for the women; and to avoid the creation in the Manchester district of new industries paying inadequate wages to women. The meeting unanimously agreed that no effort should be spared to secure adequate wages for the women engaged on munitions work, and that this could only be secured by establishing a guaranteed minimum wage. This minimum wage the Women's War Committee considers should be £1 a week for every adult woman, but the Chairman, Miss Julie E. Tomlinson, states that in Glasgow, Coventry, and Birmingham women are being employed on day and night shifts at wages varying from 10s. to 15s. per week.

WAGES OF WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Lloyd George by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst on behalf of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes:—

"Your reply to the deputation is highly unsatisfactory because, on the Government's behalf, you still refuse to ensure to women the same pay as the men whom they replace, except when the women are employed on piecework rates. The women are not being employed on piecework rates but on time rates, and therefore safeguards in regard to piecework rates do not apply to them. In the case of the unskilled man provision is made that he shall receive the same rates, whether by time or piece, as the skilled man whom he may replace.

"You say that the women are not yet trained, but you do not even give any promise that they are to be put on piecework rates after a definite time has elapsed. You say that the Government will see to it that there shall be 'no sweating,' and that the wages paid to women in munition factories shall be 'fair.' (I see that you say nothing about a fair minimum wage on other Government work where gross sweating prevails.) But what do you mean by fair wages? Do you mean the 3½d. and 2½d. an hour that the Wages Boards have fixed, slightly to improve conditions in the notoriously sweated trades?

The work that the women are asked to do in the munition factories has been one of the better paid trades for men. Are women to receive only the sweated Wages Board rates for it?"

WOMEN'S SERVICE.—Women desiring to undertake

MUNITION WORK — SECRETARIAL WORK
AGRICULTURAL WORK — ORGANISING WORK

are requested to call at 58, Victoria Street, where their names can now be registered.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Correspondence.

WOMEN LETTER CARRIERS IN HARVEST TIME.

MADAM,—May I add a few practical details with reference to your Note on the above subject? I have ascertained that a circular has been sent to postmasters from the G.P.O. stating that they may release postmen for harvest work, and engage women in their places. The arrangements to replace any particular postman have to be made locally, the P.M.G. says, through the Labour Exchange, but it will probably be found more effectual to approach the postmaster direct.

The question of wages is left to be settled between the postman and the woman. It seems to me that members of the N.U.W.S.S. living in the country might do useful work by calling on their local postmasters, endeavouring to arrange for the postman to take harvest work and undertaking to find women substitutes. In case these are not available locally, either among residents or holiday visitors, I am informed that names of women can be provided from the Central Labour Bureau, Queen Anne's Chambers, London, S.W., or, as the time is short, perhaps a notice in THE COMMON CAUSE asking for volunteers would be better.

One more practical detail. I have nearly completed arrangements to take a round in a rural part of Suffolk, and I am informed that the parcels will probably be too heavy for a woman's bicycle, and that one will have to use the Post Office bicycle, necessitating the wearing of gymnasium costume.

PHILIPPA FAWCETT.

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MADAM,—The way in which women are being selected for Civil Service posts seems to leave much to be desired. While inexperienced girls have in many cases been given work in Government Departments through private influence, university women, with high qualifications and considerable experience, have been told that their applications will only be considered if they register at a Labour Exchange, and having registered they hear no more. Others are not inclined to register their names at a bureau associated in the public mind with manual labour only, and see in such a regulation no good augury for the status they are likely to receive if they find employment.

While apparently finding nothing unsuitable in requiring educated women to apply to a Labour Exchange, a correspondent in *The Daily Telegraph* suggests that retired men past military age, who might replace younger men in Government offices, cannot be expected to register in this way, but would be willing to accept temporary service if invited by advertisement to offer their services direct to the Civil Service Commissions. This is surely the way in which educated women also should be asked to apply.

ALICE HUGHES.

THE FLY PERIL.

MADAM,—The very interesting article by Dr. Sambon in your last issue brings home to us the peril of epidemic disease with which we are faced if drastic steps are not taken to destroy flies and other insects which carry infection. It must be remembered that our troops are fighting on contaminated ground in France and Flanders, and that if epidemics break out among them the infected vermin are sure to be brought over here by returning soldiers, and may spread disease in this country. It occurs to me, therefore, that some of our Societies which are not already fully occupied with public service might well organise a campaign in their own district for guarding against these perils, and that a few practical hints may be of use.

Destruction of Refuse.—Flies and vermin breed among dust and refuse, particularly in fermented refuse. Houses and their surroundings should therefore be kept scrupulously clean, and all dust should be destroyed. Animal and vegetable refuse, tea-leaves, &c., should be burnt at once, and rubbish should be kept in a covered dustbin until it can be removed. Several kinds of "destructor" for burning rubbish are on the market, and if these cannot be afforded, refuse and rubbish can be deeply buried. Refuse and manure heaps are a great source of danger. The soil all round these should be thoroughly saturated with gas-tar, kerosine, or paraffin, the process being repeated after each storm of rain. Middens should be emptied at very frequent intervals; plenty of ashes and disinfectant should be used, and the lid should be kept closed. There is a peculiarly dangerous little fly, closely resembling the housefly, which breeds in such places.

Killing of Flies.—The house should be kept clear of flies by means of traps, &c. A simple trap can be made by covering a glass of soapy water with a card with a small hole in the middle, round the under side of which jam is smeared. Another trap is made by filling a jam jar with a little fermented jam at the bottom, with water, and placing a wire gauze, funnel in the mouth. A little implement called the "fly swatter" is useful, but it is necessary to collect the dead bodies after execution and burn them. The "swatter" consists of a piece of flexible wire gauze, about the size of the palm of one's hand, fixed to the end of a stick, and is far more effective than a more solid weapon.

Covering Food.—All food should be covered, as, in spite of every care, stray flies are almost sure to get into the house. An ingenious meat safe made out of half a soap box and a little muslin is shown at the Zoological Gardens Fly Exhibition, and also covers for milk jugs and jars.

Protection Against Vermin.—Fleas, &c., can be kept away by the use of flowers of sulphur or insecticide powder, such as Keating's; also by putting a few drops of essential oil of eucalyptus, cloves, or lavender on the shoes and stockings and on clothing likely to come into contact with the seats and backs of railway carriages, &c.

Leaflets on the fly danger suitable for distribution to bakers, butchers, and other vendors of food can be obtained from the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, N.W., or from the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

M. A.

ALIENS WHO COUNT AS ENGLISHMEN.

MADAM,—While British women married to aliens are reckoned as of foreign nationality, even if they have never left this country, and British-born widows of aliens are in some cases finding considerable difficulty in becoming re-nationalised, it appears that any woman of foreign birth can become a British subject simply by marrying an Englishman, however doubtful her antecedents may be. A case is reported in *The Times* of July 19th, in which the defendant was charged with conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences for bringing about a fraudulent marriage (under an assumed name) between an Englishman and an alien woman, with the sole object of changing her nationality from that of an alien enemy to British. According to the barrister conducting the case, the defendant seemed to have conceived the idea of getting alien women who desired not to be subject to the provisions of the Aliens Act to marry Englishmen, and thereby prevent the police and the Government exercising supervision and control over them, the particular class for which he catered being foreign prostitutes. A witness in the case—another alien woman—had been married to an English soldier after the outbreak of war. Surely, in time of war, no Briton should be allowed to marry an alien—least of all, an alien of a class known to be largely connected with spying.

M. B.

TRINIDAD WOMEN LOSE THEIR VOTES.

MADAM,—An interesting instance has lately occurred in Trinidad (British West Indies) of women being deprived of those local voting rights which they already possess, when they are unrepresented on the superior, or governing, body.

The case is as follows:—The Trinidad Legislative Council, at its meeting of June 25th (1915), brought in for its second reading an Ordinance providing for the manner of conducting Municipal Elections. A section of this Ordinance gave to women the right to vote. Since the women of Port of Spain (the capital of the island) already possessed this right, the net result of the proposal was to extend the right to the women of the other two towns—San Fernando and Arima. A motion to delete this section was, however, carried, and thus it appears that—if the Ordinance becomes law—the women of Port of Spain will be deprived of their municipal vote "by a chance amendment," as Sir Norman Lamont (one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and ex-M.P. for Bute) put it, "of which no notice had been given."

AUGUSTA LAMONT.

ODDS AND ENDS WANTED.

MADAM,—May I, through the medium of your paper, appeal for odds and ends of wool, of any colour. Many knitters must have remnants from their last winter's work for the troops. Any such scraps sent to me will be worked up into striped scarves, bedcovers, &c., for Belgian destitute children in Flanders, to whom the coming winter will bring so much suffering.

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All Business Communications *to be addressed to The Manager,* The Common Cause, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* Advertisements *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

The Cup of Strength.

"I met my brother-in-law the other day," remarked a neighbour, across a railway carriage, "and I never saw such a change in a man in my life! He just looks twice the chap he was! Had six months' training in the Eastern Counties, and then did some despatch-riding. Alec used to be one of those thin, pallid, weedy fellows; full of fancies; nothing good enough to please him. And now, the look in that boy's eyes—! Oh, well, as you know, I hate war; but I must admit the war has done some of us good!"

Alec very likely was quite as great a surprise to himself as to his worthy brother-in-law. Nobody thought highly of his merits till his commanding officer discovered them; and if he had drifted into the army last July, even his commanding officer would have seen in him an ordinary, idle, incompetent young counting-house failure. But he did not join the army until September, two months after war broke out. Drill and discipline and out-door life came after that, and helped him to find or make himself, but all these wholesome influences would have fallen on barren soil before war broke out. Professor Geddes has told us how the loafer from the Edinburgh street-corners has suddenly risen, and gone forward "to be that cutting edge of desperate battle which they call the Black Watch;" and we all know now that the reformatory trained lads have a School Record of V.C.s of which any University might be proud. When training and instruction, and good food and fresh air have received their full due, they only enabled these heroes, after all, to get the best out of themselves. The source of strength lay within, and not without. It was latent and unsuspected, until through the ordeal of war they find it.

Through the ordeal of war in a greater or less degree we must all pass. The strange and magnificent thing about it is that those men and women who pass through its most fiery trials, so evidently find out not their weakness but their strength. Things which would have been impossible to them a year ago, are done as a matter of course to-day. Not only on the field of battle, in the trenches, and in hospital wards, but here at home in England we are finding ourselves.

"Can you take me on at your works?" an Englishwoman asked three months ago of a north country armament manufacturer. "I can't train as a nurse; I'm too old at forty and can't begin. But I could learn to mind a lathe and turn out those brass fittings you were speaking of." The manufacturer's eyes wandered round the room, with its books and pictures. He shook his head. "No, no. You couldn't be at the factory gates by six, and work, with an interval for breakfast and lunch, till the hooter goes at five; the mill hands we employ are used to it, like their mothers and fathers before them; but it's not work for educated women. Quite impossible." And it was impossible once—a year ago—but it is not impossible now. We are just beginning to find out what we can do, we men and women who have stayed at home. We do not yet know the strength that is in us, and only with training comes the astonishing certainty, "I shall be equal to the strain"; but we know that the strength is there, within. Those who have risen and already given their all for the British ideal, have passed the cup of strength on to us who remain behind.

We know for what we are fighting and working. Who should

realise more truly than those who have toiled for women's enfranchisement, the splendid hopes for the future which inspired all their effort and renunciations? The whole powers of Englishwomen to be utilised in nation-building, in a new great age in the world's history, when it should be an accepted truth that the greatest national assets are neither iron nor coal nor gold, but men and women! How remote it all seemed a year ago, even if we had learned to say to ourselves,

"Within my blood the Great Age lies sepulchréd
Till thou and thine shall roll away the stone."

Now, at the end of a year, we have come to know the strength that is with us and within us, and that we and ours are rolling the stone away. And the war is revealing, even unto our wise and prudent statesmen, the immense value of the human being as a national asset, the reserves of strength that they have so persistently ignored.

On Thinking Imperially.

Its Difficulties for Women.

The salutary wave which has of recent years agitated the waters of feminine education needs fresh impetus. Schools which formerly concentrated on the theoretical have come to realise the importance of the practical, and domestic science is now taught systematically in many colleges. As a result, the purely blue-stocking element wanes, and we have growing up among us a number of young girls with cultivated minds and trained hands, the pioneers of an intellectual and utilitarian womanhood. Such progress is good, but far from the ideal. Commonsense still occupies too small a place in the examination propaganda. Many blinds intervene between woman and the sun. The daughters of the greatest Empire have never been taught Imperialism. Had the subject figured in their educational curriculum, we might have been ready to-day with a large and efficient Home Force, voluntarily established, its members inspired from infancy by the finest national traditions. But it was not; and although the hearts of our women beat high with patriotic fervour in this momentous crisis, that ardour, splendid as it is, has not the same force and effect which a steadily nurtured loyalty to the Empire would have achieved. Boys have chances of assimilating Imperialism which are naturally denied to girls. They consider the matter as one of vastly inferior interest to cricket and football, yet they acquire a rudimentary knowledge of its purport through their recreations; by their games with toy soldiers, from stories of adventure and travel, and in the discussing of careers which will lead them from the Mother Country. To them "Englishmen are top dogs and all other fellows Dagos," but the wear and tear of life with its cosmopolitan influences tend to modify, though not to obliterate, this complacency.

Girls at our high schools and private colleges rarely prospect their futures beyond Great Britain. This may be because they desire to marry and settle at home; it is frequently on account of parental opposition, entailing refusal of funds. Insistently the Dominions appeal for capable women citizens from the overcrowded Motherland, yet many girls who would do well in the new country are forced to live in idleness in the old.

Imperialism has meant little to the mothers of to-day. It cannot be so with those of to-morrow; for the meaning of Imperialism and its depth is being hourly brought home to us, an heritage to our children and their children.

What encouragement have the women of the great middle-class, which is England's backbone, to think Imperially? It is true that cheap railway facilities have enabled many moderately-placed families to spend holidays in Continental seaside resorts or sport centres; but the similarity of hotel life in all places catering for visitors renders the tours mildly stimulating rather than educational. On the other hand, there are a number of women and girls who have never left these shores, whose notion of the Empire is confined to a pink coloured map area, and whose ideas of the races under our Dominion have been acquired from magazine articles, missionary meetings, and cinema pictures. Owing to their imperfect knowledge of Great Britain's dimensions, they fail to deduce any coherent estimate of our vast Imperial regions. A blind is drawn between them and the sight of their Empire.

Consider, then, the standpoint of these mothers, wives, and daughters. (I refer particularly to the middle classes, for they are the nation's most powerful factor, and from them is the national character formed.) How largely their social intercourse depends upon tea functions, and how rarely the conversation outpaces local and personal gossip! Above all, when does anything emerge from the froth of talk which would manifest to a stranger that the women gathered together were representatives of the great white race commanding the seas? Yesterday, in the season of peace, the majority of these women regarded their country with an affectionate disparagement, learned from their men folk. They patronised or deplored the Government in a lethargic fashion which might warm to fervent partisanship at election periods. To-day, their indifference is cast aside as a cloak; they stand revealed ardently patriotic; distressed at the suffering everywhere rampant, yet glorying in new spheres of activity. To-morrow, they will be Imperialists, taught by the most drastic of all teachers to think not in towns and rivers, but in continents and seas.

And against that day let there be prepared a system of education on a higher plane than that which now prevails. Something must be added, something taken away, for only by the continual process of addition and elimination can any creed sustain a growing nation. Every girl is a potential Imperialist just as she is a potential mother; and the truth is in both cases criminally hid from her. On these two splendid subjects—the crowning glories of her womanhood—she receives no instruction, while her mind is directed instead to dead languages, mathematics, music, assets of life but not essentials; the young soul quivering with natural and inherited instincts gropes for light, only to be securely blindfolded, and nourished on the bones of a religion too rigid in the letter to be an abiding place for the spirit. Here, then, is matter for the new educational scheme. Let there be plain teaching with high thinking on the sanctity of marriage and its meaning for the Empire. Through knowledge of the evils attending the one-child system of the rich, and through observation of the misery consequent on over-population among the poor, the significance of marriage as an institution becomes apparent. It was originated in order to ensure favourable conditions for the propagation of the race, and its highest expression is a child healthy in mind and body, a citizen of the Empire. Because mothers suffer in the bearing of children and give out their best in the rearing of them, they instinctively dread and resent those outside forces which break up the home. Tears supplement reproaches when the young wish to seek a destiny. Few recognise in these partings the laws of Nature and progress. If all women realised that the safety of the Empire lies in the hands of the young, they would not need the humiliation of a public appeal to let their men go. Tears and "scenes" of leave-taking would be restrained by considerations of duty and honour, and the holding back of any man fit to serve would be an unspeakable shame. In such an attitude would lie a splendid vindication of our religion, for at the root of the Christian and every other faith which shall endure lies the spirit of self-sacrifice. By willing surrender of whatsoever we hold dear, in the interests of truth, justice, and liberty, and by this means alone, can the world be brought at last into that state of universal brotherhood in love, which is the Kingdom of God here below. At the sound of battle each nation calls upon its God, separate and distinct from the enemy's God. But there is only one God, and He worketh always for Peace.

Perhaps no better method of studying the Imperial destiny could be found than by a sympathetic study of all forms of worship, existing under the Imperial flag. Every town and village in Great Britain has a centre of church activity, partly philanthropic, largely social, and mainly composed of women. Good work is done among the people of the parish, who can be studied at first hand, but real mischief often results when the work touches the much-debated missionary field. "The heathen must be converted." But who are the heathen? "Those who worship other Gods." The Mohammedans, the Buddhists, the intensely metaphysical Hindus, who are worshipping the one God in other ways, are they heathen? Many really good women hold the narrowest of creeds, and in nearly every case it is from ignorance. In religion, as in other subjects, that which has been learnt at school misses fire if it does not encourage the student to desire more knowledge.

Both geographically and historically the subtleties of this European war are very difficult to estimate. New text books are needed which shall demonstrate clearly how the geographical position of a country affects its national politics. Day after day the danger of a little knowledge is shown by the flood of correspondence reaching the newspapers, letters by the so-called "educated classes" advising this or that move on the International chessboard with an audacity which would be ludicrous if it were not so pathetically ignorant. Graphically taught, and on an altogether broader system, history would be the strongest possible incentive to imperialism and patriotism.

It is not enough for our sons and daughters to learn the romance of their own country; only by careful and interested comparisons with the stories of other nations can they learn to understand world-policies in that generous and comprehensive manner which makes for mutual advantages and peace. Nor will the history of the past alone suffice, since the great value of the past is its influence on the present. Yet in many boys' and girls' schools of the last decade this obvious truth was ignored. To be able to repeat the names of the battles of the Wars of the Roses served a scholar better than any knowledge of the vital questions of the day. Newspapers were taboo lest young minds be smirched through accounts of divorce and police-court proceedings. More blinds. A blotting out of the sun lest it freckle the complexion. In every school, a survey of a reliable daily paper should figure in the curriculum with a brisk accompaniment of question and answer. Then will scholars be fit to take their place in the community as well read and intelligent citizens.

And it is of the utmost importance that women take their place now as responsible citizens, since they are being daily called upon to fill a wider sphere of work owing to the scarcity of men. Much has lately been written of the fields open to them in medicine and on the land. Clubs, leagues, and societies, all institutions which promote the spirit of fraternity among women and unite them in an aim for the general good, serve admirable ends. A sense of humanity and a kindly sense of humour are invaluable passports in life. Live and let live. Suffer, but without abasement. Study men and books, and never lose sight of the practical in striving after the theoretical. They must never forget that all things are working together for good, and that an Empire is bound by every social and moral obligation to labour towards that good. Give with both hands, and glory in the giving. These and many other lessons are being learnt daily, hourly, by the women of the Empire, and from their seed will the next generation reap a wonderful harvest—a Harvest of Wheat without Tares.

L. J. Wilson.

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

The President of the *Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes* has lately issued an appeal to Frenchwomen which has been widely circulated in the press. It runs:—

"Women of France,—Leave of absence is about to be given to a certain number of our soldiers at the front, subject to the necessities of national defence. . . . Let us not forget that we are going to be put to a hard test, let us remember that the eyes of the whole world are upon us, judging the temper of our souls; let it know, from the way we welcome our soldiers, and above all by the way we bid them God speed, whether we be women worthy of France, or selfish in our love, unworthy to be the mothers of French soldiers. Shall we send them away strengthened by the tenderness they have lacked so long, or weakened by tears and regrets.

"Our responsibility is overwhelming, and the woman's strength is the deciding factor. Let us not forget that our inner feelings will be reflected in our face and in our words, and that other hearts respond alike to our weakness and our greatness.

"Remember that we have not the right to be weak, and that the love that inspires is greater than the love that slackens the nerve.

"It is to this touchstone that our soldiers return.

"It is criminal now for a woman to shake a man's patriotism; when one fights not only for one's country, but for all that the world holds of truth and justice, the duty should be accepted not as a burden, but as an honour and a joy.

"My sisters of France, we shall know how to wait patiently and uncomplainingly; we shall be able to understand that our most legitimate desires must be subordinated to the necessities of our country; we shall know how to shoulder our responsibilities. We shall be worthy of the superior and imperative duty which is ours.

(Signed) "de Witt-Schlumberger."

The *Journal Des Debats*, commenting upon this appeal, says: "It is full of sober eloquence of deep but restrained feeling, all of the purest beauty. . . . What Book of Golden Deeds might be written after the war about those women whose modesty one must constrain in order to make them tell all those acts of courage, devotion, sacrifice, and charity which they performed in the obscurity of their home or in hospital."

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THE RELATIONS OF THE BALKAN STATES.

The War and the Balkans. By Noel Buxton, M.P., and Charles Roden Buxton. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd.)

This small book, of little more than a hundred pages, is a valuable guide through the mazes of Balkan politics. And what can be more useful at such a time as this, when Balkan politics have been the occasion, if not the cause, of the greatest war which the world has ever seen? Long ago, Mazzini, with his usual marvellous insight into root causes, pointed to the Austrian Empire and the Turkish Empire in Europe, as it existed in his time, with their flagrant disregard of the principle of nationality, as one of the two chief causes of war, or, to put the same thing another way, one of the two chief causes which prevented any real progress towards the foundation of a lasting peace. The other was the existence of the great autocracies and bureaucracies, divorcing the peoples of the countries thus governed from real power over, and consequent responsibility for, the management of their own national affairs. His two watchwords, therefore, were "Nationality" and "Democracy."

Great changes in the direction Mazzini worked for have been wrought since his day in the Turkish Empire in Europe. One after another, the oppressed nationalities, writhing under the miseries of Turkish misrule, have thrown off the yoke and established their freedom on democratic, or, from the woman's point of view, partially democratic lines. But much yet remains fluid and unsettled; the nationalities are intermixed in a bewildering fashion. Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, and Macedonia have escaped from Turkey, but they have not settled differences and jealousies among themselves. Their temporary union and co-operation in the first Balkan war of 1912 gave rise to hopes and expectations which were cruelly shattered by the second Balkan war, in 1913, and supplied the spark which started the great conflagration of 1914. If there had been a friendly understanding between the Balkan States, even short of a definite alliance, it is probable that the insulting ultimatum from Austria to Serbia would never have been sent, and the great war would have been prevented.

In the solution of the complicated and difficult questions raised by the mutual relations of the Balkan States, Mr. Noel Buxton and his brother offer the guidance of expert knowledge, gained through careful personal study spread over more than a decade. In a series of short chapters, they give the main outline of the recent history of each of the Balkan Kingdoms, and demonstrate the supreme importance in the present crisis of conciliating their differences and of remedying the great injustices of the Treaty of Bucharest, which deprived Bulgaria of a large part of what she had achieved at enormous sacrifices in the first Balkan war. They again sound Mazzini's note, "Nationality and Democracy." Democracy is already firmly established in the Balkans; the men who escaped from Turkish tyranny and who suffered most from it, have set up the most complete democracy (short of the admission of women) in Europe. But the Treaty of Bucharest left the question of nationality still a burning one, and it is this, more than anything else, which makes the future difficult and uncertain. The Balkan States have everything to gain by the success of the Entente Powers, and everything to lose by the success of the Germanic Powers, and the Messrs. Buxton show how the problem thus created ought to be approached by a wise and generous diplomacy based on the guiding principle of nationality. They say:—

"It is often asked whether, in view of the mixture of nationalities in South-Eastern Europe, it is possible, even with the best will in the world, to draw boundaries which correspond accurately with national claims. The answer is that while absolute accuracy is unattainable, yet boundaries can be drawn which would be infinitely more just than those at present existing, and which would leave no injustices of sufficient magnitude to provide the basis of agitation or lead to war." (pp. 103-4.)

Everyone is familiar with the words "Italia Irredenta," and all that they imply; but each of the Balkan kingdoms has its own "unredeemed" territory, and the sense of rankling wrongs thus created must be removed if the elements of a lasting peace are to be attained. This illuminating little book deserves careful study.

IRISH WOMEN IN WAR TIME.

The *Quarterly News Letter*, issued by the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, contains interesting particulars of the services rendered by Irishwomen during the war. To deal with the distress among Dublin women, due to unemployment, an Emergency Council was formed by Suffragists of all shades of opinion, and new industries were organised which "are likely to become permanent if sufficient funds are obtained for the initial stages." Among these are toy-making, which now employs some sixty girls regularly, and coloured hand-embroidery, both industries hitherto carried on mainly in Germany. A valuable domestic training centre has also been started, and is doing excellent work. Some thirty girls are taught to cook, with just the utensils and the food they have in their own homes; and also to make and mend their own clothes. The girls, some of whom come almost barefoot and in rags, learn to make their own underclothing, and several have now made and paid for (at the rate of a penny or so a week) their own outfits, and have gone into service and earned the warmest praise from their mistresses.

Other activities of Irish Suffragists have been homes for Belgian refugees, clubs for relatives of soldiers and sailors, baby clinics and schools for mothers, and instruction to cottagers in the growing and cooking of vegetables.

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Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

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Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Voluntary workers are still needed for some holiday posts. Will anyone who can give any time to social work in London please communicate with Miss Atkinson, at 14, Great Smith Street.

As it is sometimes found to be a matter of practical inconvenience that the Headquarters Office receive no copies of circulars of general interest to the Union which are sent out by Societies to other N.U.W.S.S. Societies, Secretaries are asked if they would, as a matter of courtesy, forward copies of such circulars to the Office. Some Societies already do this, and it would be a great convenience if it were a general custom. This does not apply to circulars to members of Societies, unless Secretaries wish to send them.

Press Report.

The mass of leading and other articles dealing with women's place in war time, are too important to be dealt with in a mere Press Report, and will be found commented upon elsewhere in our paper.

The Scotsman of July 17th devotes considerable space to an article on the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals by C.M.C. It gives an admirable account of the history of the work both in France and Serbia.

The Woman at Home also contains an article on the Scottish Hospital, with illustrations.

The Sunday Pictorial of July 18th contains an article by Maud Bown on Woman's Right to Help in War Time. She declares it to be one of the women's oldest rights to help in war time, "a right for which women never even had to *ask* in war time till war became so comparatively rare that we had forgotten the rules of it."

Contributions to the General Fund.

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LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Many questions arising out of the war—both social and economic—will be dealt with at the Cambridge Summer School, organised by the Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation of the N.U. The lecturers—who include Dr. Seton Watson, Miss Melian Stawell, Mrs. Rackham, Mrs. Swanwick, and Mr. C. Roden Buxton—are all experts in the various subjects to be discussed, and the whole programme is full of interest. Speakers' classes and classes on organisation will also be held. There will be two sessions, from August 16th to 23rd, and 23rd to 30th, and application forms should be sent in before July 31st to Miss Dora Mason, M.A., c.o. Miss Dunnell, Chesterton, Banbury, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

"COMMON CAUSE" SELLING.

If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell it.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster. Please let us know if you can help.

KENSINGTON DEPÔT.—Sellers in this neighbourhood may apply for copies to Miss Bryan, 7, Stratford Road, Kensington.

The North-Western Federation is organising a scheme for supplying THE COMMON CAUSE to the hotels, libraries, and boarding houses in the district during the holiday season. A list of these places is to be sent to THE COMMON CAUSE office, and the papers will be sent direct from there to all the addresses given. This is an excellent scheme, and it is hoped that many other federations will follow the good example set by the North-Western Federation. Many societies in the country, especially those at sea-side resorts, could do a great deal of work if they would adopt this scheme, the cost of which would not be very great. Any societies having money to spare could not put it to a better use.

WOMEN AND INVASION.

A conference of representative women of Surrey, organised by the Surrey Societies of the N.U.W.S.S., was held on July 10th at the Borough Hall, Guildford, to consider "The duties that would devolve on women in case of invasion," and "Schemes for training women for agricultural work," the chair being taken by Mr. Hutchinson Driver, Chairman of the Surrey Farmers' Association.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey spoke of the possibility of invasion, and the folly of not being prepared for it. The only way to deal with the civil population was to have an organisation beforehand which people knew of and trusted, and local leaders ready to use all resources. Every village ought to know where its food and grain supplies were, what shelters could be used, what routes must be kept clear for the military, and all farmers should know where to send their cattle. She understood that the Imperial Defence Committee had expressed approval of the appointment of women to the Emergency Committees. She suggested that a small Central Committee for Surrey should be formed to consider the ways in which women might help in case of invasion, and a resolution "That a small representative Committee of Women be appointed for the county to act in conjunction with the Men's Committee for the county" was carried unanimously. The Countess of Onslow, Viscountess Midleton, Mrs. Handley Spicer, Miss Ogilvy, Miss Philippa Strachey, Miss Allen, Miss Noeline Baker, and a representative of the National Union of Teachers were elected to this Committee, and it was agreed that it should approach the Lord Lieutenant and offer its services to him.

Miss Gardiner, Senior Organising Officer for Women's Work in the South-Eastern Division (Board of Trade Labour Exchange), then addressed the meeting on the need for women workers in agriculture, and a resolution was carried for the formation of a committee.

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N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Last week subscriptions and letters were received from India, Australia, Tasmania, and Canada—practically from the four quarters of the globe. This in itself shows how greatly the work has been appreciated, but, above all, it pays a very high tribute to women's powers of organisation.

Three nurses have just returned from Serbia. Sir Thomas Lipton very kindly brought them to Marseilles in his yacht, and did everything possible to facilitate their journey through France.

In a letter which he wrote to the office he mentioned that he had seen Dr. Inglis, and adds, "Nobody works harder; it is wonderful the great work that she and her Sisters have done for the sick and suffering in Serbia, and I know that the Government and the people appreciate it very much."

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all friends who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work.

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; or the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock; or to the Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. Contributions for the Wales and London Unit to Miss Howell, 13, Park Place, Cardiff, and to Lady Cowdray, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HOSPITAL CLOTHING.

This week we wish to appeal through the medium of THE COMMON CAUSE (for it has been proved that Suffragists are good givers) for *men's suits in good wearing condition*. Many of the wounded men are brought into our hospitals clad in soiled and ragged uniforms, such as only long and stern fighting in the trenches produces. They have no other clothing with them, and not infrequently the original uniform has to be destroyed. They are far away from their own homes, which, in many instances, have suffered at the hands of the enemy, and are perhaps no more.

X-RAY MOTOR AMBULANCE.

The Committee of the London Society are inviting members of the N.U. to a private view of their Travelling X-Ray Motor Ambulance, about to proceed to the front, to be held in the grounds of Bedford College, Regent's Park, by kind permission of the Principal, Miss Tuke, on Thursday, July 29th, 4—8 p.m., and Friday, July 30th, 2—8 p.m. Admission on presenting copy of THE COMMON CAUSE.

DONATIONS TO THE HOSPITALS.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	47,753	10	4½
Part proceeds of collection in Burgh of Portsoy, and in the Landward Area of the Parish of Fordyce, per James Young, Esq. (France)	16	0	0
The Sunday School Girls at Newport, Barnstable, per Miss S. M. Adams, Hon. Sec. (Serbia)		7	9
"Anon"	3	10	0
John L. Osborne, Esq.... ...	5	0	0
Miss C. P. Maclaren	1	0	0
"J. A. S." (Serbia)		5	0
Mrs. Gillespie	5	0	0
"Two Friends"	10	0	0
Collected—Lawson Memorial Sabbath School, Selkirk, per Miss Mary H. Douglas, Treas. (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Preston ...		2	6
Miss Isabella Paterson ...		10	0
Teachers in Hill of Beath School, Fife, per Robert Hunter, Esq. (Serbia) ...		17	6
Miss E. R. Brownlea (Serbia)	5	0	0
Third donation from the Oxford Women Students' Society, per Miss Deneke, Hon. Sec. (for an "Oxford Women Students" Bed):—Miss Rhys (£10), St. Hilda's Hall (£1 5s.), Misses Perks, Macrae, Wilshere and Anonymous Donors (£1 2s. 6d.), Misses Godwin (£2), Miss Jex-Blake (10s.), Miss Bowden (£1), Miss Paxton (£1 12s. 6d.), Miss Dencke (£7 10s.)—Total	25	0	0
***From "Friends," for the "Queen Street" Bed, per G. W. Currie, Esq., M.P., per Mrs. F. G. Salvesen**		2	6
***Burton W.S.S., per Miss E. McGregor, Hon. Treas** ...	1	0	0
Proceeds of Sale held in Miss Mary S. Lawson's Garden at Castleview, Stirling (£25 to name a "June" Bed, Royaumont; £5 towards general funds)	30	0	0
Cedarville Ladies' War Relief Fund, per Miss Edith H. Alston, Hon. Sec., South Africa (Serbia)	10	0	0
Mrs. E. B. Potter	2	0	0
Alex. Patrick, Esq.		10	0
Mrs. Watson	5	5	0
James L. Hislop, Esq. (Serbia)	10	0	0
***Proceeds of Sale of Small Articles by Miss Mary Merry**		10	0
Proceeds of Drawing-room Meeting addressed by Mrs. Shaw-Maclaren, per Miss Susan Clough, President, Keighley W.S.S.	67	5	3
Per Miss A. F. Beauchamp:—"Anon," for second six months "Beauchamp" Bed (£25), Peebles W.S.S and Friends, for "Peebles" Bed, Serbia (£25), Per Peebles W.S.S. and Friends, for "Tweeddale" Bed, Royaumont (£25), Total £75—already acknowledged £8 7s. 6d.	66	12	6
Miss Nelson	1	0	0
Mrs. E. F. Rooke, for "Girton and Newnham" Unit, Troyes Hospital (contribution for July)	1	0	0
***Per Mrs. Berney, Hon. Treas., Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation, for "Oxon, Berks, and Bucks Federation" Bed:—Pupils of Calthorpe High School, Banbury (£1 5s. 6d.), — Gillett, Esq. (10s.)** ...	1	15	6
Miss B. Cochrane		5	0
The Misses Hunter	1	0	0
***Educational and Administrative Staff, Edinburgh Provincial Training Centre, per H. M. Dodds, Esq.** ...	2	0	0
Collected from Sale of Lavender Bags by Miss May Thomson	2	8	0
E. J. D. Thornhill, per Miss Elizabeth Drummond ...		10	0
Per Miss Bury:—Miss N. Kidd (£5 10s.), D. Cairnie, Esq. (£3), Hugh A. Ross, Esq. (£12), From a Concert, Flag Day, and School Concert in Brora	20	10	0
Mrs. E. K. Macrae (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
***Wakefield W.S.S., per Mrs. A. E. Wales, Hon. Treas.:—£5 10s. 9d. from Garden Meeting, addressed by Mrs. Shaw MacLaren, at Mrs. Edwin Hirst's; Donation of £5 from Mr. Alfred Haley; Total £10 10s. 9d., for a 2nd "Wakefield" Bed, making a grand total of £76 11s. 3d. Balance of £1 11s. 3d. for pyjamas**	10	10	9
Collected by Mr. Norman Boase, per Miss H. Douglas Irvine (Serbia)	36	12	8
Per Mrs. M. Fleming:—Miss L. Bennington (£1), Kelso Serbia and French Flag Day (Newthorn Parish) (£1) (Serbia)	2	0	0
Sutton Coldfield and District W.S.S., per Mrs. Gough, Hon. Sec. (to name "Lucie Earl" Bed, Serbia)	25	0	0
***Mrs. H. C. Marshall, for 2nd six months of "The Agnes" Bed, Serbia**	25	0	0
Per Nurse J. Christie		7	6
Rev. N. Macnicol and Mrs. Macnicol (Serbia)	5	0	0
Mrs. Caleb Brown, per James Knox, Esq., Hon. Treas., Airdrie and New Monkland Branch, British Red Cross Society (Serbia)		15	6
Collected by Mrs. Walpole ...	40	0	0
Miss T. Guthrie	1	0	0
"M. Huntly"		8	1
Miss Hannay	1	0	0
Proceeds of an Entertainment by the Pupils of St. Monica's School, per Miss Marwick (for Hospital at Troyes)	5	0	0
Mrs. Helen Dixon	5	0	0
Four Civil Servants in Ottawa, per Miss Marion Robinson (Serbia) $60 ...	12	6	5
C. A. McLean, Esq.	5	5	0
***Proceeds of a Garden Fête, for the "Street W.S.S." Bed, Serbia, per Mrs. Roger Clark, Hon. Treas.**	50	0	0
Miss Anne P. Holden	3	3	0
Royalty on Sales at a Cake and Doll Sale, per Holywood W.S.S., per Miss S. R. Praefer (Serbia)	3	0	0
***Staff of Webster's Seminary, Kirriemuir, per Wm. F. Grant, Esq., Rector (Serbia)**	2	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. J. Farle-Anderson	25	0	0
"A Friend"	1	0	0
***Per Miss Melville (Serbia) (Mrs. Gregory)**		10	0
***Miss E. M. Lancaster (Serbia)**	1	1	0
***South-Western Federation, per Miss Charlotte C. Holmes, Hon. Treas:—Mrs. Pares (£5), Ottery St. Mary (£1 1s.), Bideford (£36 15s.), Barnstable (Serbia) (£25 15s. 9d.), Total £68 11s. 9d.—Previously acknowledged: Torquay, £26 10s. 4d.; Honiton, £9 1s.; Grand total, £104 3s. 1d.** ...	68	11	9
Monthly Subscription, Birkenhead and District W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss Mary E. Dally (6th instalment to "Birkenhead" Bed):—Mrs. McKisach (2s. 6d.), Subscriptions for July (£2 5s.), Total	2	7	6
Mrs. E. Spencer, per Miss Helen Wright, Hon. Treas., Surrey, Sussex, and Hants. Federation (Serbia)	1	0	0
"M. T. Crieff," per Miss C. J. Kinghorn (Serbia)	1	0	0
Per Miss Helen Hawley:—Miss Anderson (£1), Miss W. P. Bloodgood, U.S.A. (12s.) (Serbia)	1	12	0
***Stationers' Association** ...		15	0
Mrs. Jane M. Septt	10	0	0
Mrs. Gibson, per Gavin Hamilton, Esq. (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
"G. H., In Memoriam, Honnor Mortem"	3	0	0
Mr. Hosier, per Miss E. Paxten (Serbia)		4	0
W. R. Dodds Fairbairn, Esq. (Serbia)	1	0	0
"A Friend, Strathaven," per Mrs. Janet S. Dey (Serbia)		10	0
Mrs. Macrae (Serbia)	1	0	0
Miss Clyde		10	0
The Misses Rutherfurd ...	1	1	0
Miss Maud Paton	1	0	0
Miss Spencer, per Mrs. B. Goodfellow	2	2	0
Mrs. T. P. Myles (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Moir		10	0
Staffs of Keptie Public School and Cookery School, per James Campbell, Esq. (Serbia)	3	7	6
Collected in Box at Door of Kirkcaldy Parish Church, per Alex. Wallace, Esq., Session Clerk (12s. 10d. of this for Serbia)	5	3	3
Alex. J. Boyd, Esq.		4	0
Miss J. M. Morton (Serbia) ...		10	0
Mr. R. Wilson	5	0	0
Mrs. E. C. Pettigrew	1	0	0
Gloucester W.S.S., per Miss F. E. L. Walrond, Hon. Sec. (£25 to name "The Gloucester" Bed, Royaumont; £25 to name "The Gloucester" Bed, Serbia) ...	50	0	0
Proceeds of Flag Day, held instead of usual Prize Distribution at Invergorden Academy, per Alex. Manmillan, Esq., M.A., Rector (Serbia)	38	4	0
Messrs. Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., Manchester, per J. G. Pearson, Esq., Manager (weekly donation)	1	0	0
Proceeds of Latin Play by the Girls of the Wuggeston Grammar School, per Miss S. Heron, Head Mistress (Serbia)	1	16	0
Sheffield W.S.S., per Mrs. Helliwell, Hon. Treas. (to name a "Dr. Helen Wilson" Bed, Serbia)	25	0	0
***Glasgow W.S.S., per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.:—From the Women of Airdrie, to name "Airdrie and District" Tent, per Mrs. Frew (£42 13s. 6d.), Glasgow Women Sect. 5. St. A.A.C. (£1 7s.), Laurel Bank School, to name "Laurel Bank" Bed (£25), The Park School (£30), Miss Margaret Morrison (£1), Mrs. M. R. Grant (5s.), Miss Grinstone (12s. 6d.), Miss Bunbury (1s.), Will C. Fraser (Serbia) (£10), The Lady Artists' Club (£5 11s.), Mrs. Menzies (5s.), Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Stephen (£25), Nurses' Home (17s.), Miss Story (£1 1s.), Mrs. Cuthbertson (£3 3s.), Dr. and Mrs. Maitland Ramsay (£5), Total**	151	16	0
***Sidmouth and District W.S.S., per Mrs. Yorke-Smith (Balance, closing fund for Serbia)**	5	18	1
"A Friend—Pax"		5	0
Mrs. Fulton (Hospital at Troyes under Dr. Louise McIlroy)		10	0
Per Mrs. Gunn (towards the "Princess Helena" Beds, 2nd six months):—Mrs. Guthrie (£3 3s.), Mr. and Mrs. Briggs (£4), Miss A. B. Laurence (£1), "A Scotch Nellie in America" (10s.), Miss Nellie Smith (10s.), Mrs. McClemont (2s. 6d.), Miss Little (2s. 6d.), Miss Elliot (2s. 6d.), Miss McDonald Clark (£5), Mrs. Macnair (£5), Collected at Messrs. Rentons (£1 4s.), Mrs. Lawson (£1), Total (£21 14s. 6d.)—Per Mrs. Laurie:—Mrs. Helen Bowen, Trinidad (£5), Misses H. Smith, H. Fyfe, H. C. Mack (5s.), Total in all, £26 19s. 6d.	21	14	6
Miss Tomlinson, per Miss Laurence (Serbia)		5	0
Mrs. Ursula M. Dods	5	0	0
Miss M. Rubery (Serbia) ...		5	0
Crowborough W.S.S., per Miss Edith F. Addison, Hon. Treas.	2	10	0
S. J. S. Hobbs, Esq. (Serbia)	2	0	0
***Employees of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways, per James Dalrymple, Esq., General Manager (to endow a "Treasurer McCutcheon" Bed, Troyes)**	50	0	0
Collected—per Mrs. N. Ellis ...	25	0	0
Dr. and Mrs. Hope, of Australia	50	0	0
Miss G. Nicol		5	0
	£48,861	13	4½

* Further donations.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name.	*Donor.*
"Oxford Women Students"	Oxford Women Students' Society, per Miss Deneke, Hon. Sec.
"June" (Royaumont)	Per Miss Mary S. Lawson.
Second six months of "Beauchamp" ...	"Anon."
"Peebles" (Serbia)	Peebles W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss Beauchamp.
"Tweeddale" (Royaumont)	Sutton Coldfield and District W.S.S., per Mrs. Gough, Hon. Sec.
"Lucie Earl" (Serbia)	Mrs. H. C. Marshall.
"The Agnes," Serbia (2nd six months)	
"Street W.S.S." (Serbia)	Street W.S.S., per Mrs. Roger Clark. Hon. Treas.
"Gloucester" (Royaumont)	Gloucester W.S.S., per Miss F. E. L. Walrond, Hon. Sec.
"Gloucester" (Serbia)	
"Dr. Helen Wilson" (Serbia)	Sheffield W.S.S., per Mrs. Helliwell, Hon. Treas.
"Airdrie and District" Tent	The Women of Airdrie, per Mrs. Frew, per Hon. Treas., Glasgow W.S.S.
"Laurel Bank"	Laurel Bank School, per Glasgow W.S.S., Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas.
"Princess Helena" (2nd six months)	Per Mrs. Gunn.
"Treasurer McCutcheon" (Troyes) ...	Employees of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways, per James Dalrymple, Esq., General Manager.
	Collected—per Mrs. N. Ellis—to name a Bed.

Received after list had been made up:—Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation, per Miss Helen Wright, Hon. Treas., £72 9s. 9d. for a "Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation" Tent, Girton and Newnham Unit, Troyes.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

London Society.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A general meeting of members of the branch was held on July 8th, at 19, Phillimore Gardens, by kind permission of Miss Chadwick. The meeting was called to re-elect the Committee and to discuss the advisability of the Branch becoming an independent branch of the London Society. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and when after a long discussion the vote was taken there proved to be an overwhelming majority in favour of independence, only five voting against it. The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Fyffe, read a report of the work done since the beginning of this year, and stated that at the very least £200 had been raised in South Kensington for the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals through the efforts of the Branch.

A meeting held by kind permission of Lady Frances Balfour at her house was the means of raising over £40 for the Hospitals, and three small meetings held through the good offices of Miss Sloane at a studio in Bedford Gardens kindly lent by Mrs. Bosher, produced a sum of over £22 for the same purpose. To carry out the resolution on educational courses passed at the N.U. Council meeting a series of most interesting lectures was arranged by the Branch and given by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M. Basil Timotheieff, M. Emile Cammaerts, and Mr. Roden Buxton at the Kensington Town Hall, and the net proceeds amounting to £30 have also been handed over to the London Units. The Belgian Hostel maintained by the Branch has now entered its ninth month of active existence and it is very seldom that any of its 20 beds are empty. A working party is held there twice a week under the kind superintendence of Miss Labre and a large number of garments have been made and sent to the London Units through the collecting centre established by Miss Frances Sterling at her house in Sheffield Gardens.

MUSWELL HILL Branch of the London Society has contributed £50 to the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital. This will name two beds, one to be called "Muswell Hill, Presbyterian" and the other "Muswell Hill." This is the result of an American Sale held in the end of May.

Tunbridge Wells.

The members' meeting announced for July 27th has been unavoidably postponed until September. A member is organising a competition for economical cookery recipes to contain neither meat nor fish, on which a qualified teacher will adjudicate, and from which made dishes will be sent in on prize day.

Bournemouth.

The Bournemouth W.S. Society held a meeting on July 6th in Mrs. Shaw's pretty garden at Hinckley. There was a good attendance as we assembled in force to greet our beloved President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, on this, her first visit to Bournemouth for eight years. After tea had been served, Dr. Mary Jeremy briefly introduced Mrs. Fawcett, who then gave us a most inspiring and practical address. In the course of this she laid special emphasis on the work women have been doing lately, and told us particularly of the activities of the N.U.W.S.S. as a Relief Agency and of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. She spoke of the importance of thrift and ended by appealing to us all to prove worthy of our King, our Country, and the great times in which we live. The collection amounted to £4 4s. 4½d., and after the usual votes of thanks we dispersed, our only regret being that Mrs. Fawcett's speech had been so short.

Eastbourne.

A very successful Flag Day, for the benefit of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, was held in Eastbourne on July 10th. About 27,500 flags were sold, and nearly £285 was received. It is gratifying to all those who took part in the effort to know that, as a result of their work, at least ten beds will be equipped and maintained for six months.

The Committee of the Eastbourne Women's Suffrage Society, which organised the Flag Day, wishes to thank most sincerely all those who contributed to the success of the effort, including the ladies who presided at the tables, with their helpers, the principals who allowed flags to be sold in their schools, and the friends who displayed posters.

Thanks are also due to Miss Thornley, Miss Esther Croucher and Mr. Harold Turner for kindly placing their motor-cars at the disposal of the Committee; to Mr. F. Allen, who allowed the boxes to be deposited in his office; and to Mr. Edgar Watkins (London and Provincial Bank) and Mr. F. Stimson for assisting Mr. Allen in the task of counting the money.

Goole.

The Goole Women's Suffrage Society held a Garden Party on July 5th in the beautiful grounds of Airmyn Hall, kindly lent by A. Heber-Percy, Esq. Mrs. Renton spoke of the grand work done by the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and of the bravery of those who had already laid down their lives in saving others, and of the present needs of the hospitals, making all her hearers feel that they must put away all thoughts of comfort and take part in this stern struggle. After Mrs. Renton and the Vicar (who presided) had finished speaking, tea was served, and then the Committee withdrew to discuss with Mrs. Renton plans for helping the Hospitals. A good programme followed.

Sutton Coldfield.

SUTTON COLDFIELD Society has collected £25 towards naming a bed in the Scottish Women's Serbian Hospital. The money has been subscribed as a tribute to the public work and character of the late President of the Sutton Coldfield Society. The bed is to be named the "Lucie Earl" Bed.

West Riding Federation.

SHEFFIELD.—On Wednesday, July 7th, we had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Shaw Maclaren, who addressed an enthusiastic meeting in the Montgomery Hall on the subject of the Women's Hospital Units in Serbia. The chair was taken by the Lady Mayoress, and a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Dr. Helen Wilson, Sheffield's first woman doctor, after whom a bed has been named by a Sheffield donor. A good collection was taken, and it is hoped that as a result of the interest that has been roused it will be found possible to hold a "Serbian Flag Day," and raise a substantial sum in support of the Hospitals.

WAKEFIELD.—A very successful and well attended garden meeting was held on Tuesday, July 6th, at Sycamore Villa, kindly lent by Mrs. Edwin Hirst, in aid of the "Wakefield" Beds in the Scottish Women's Hospital. Mrs. Hirst presided, and read letters from Mrs. Laurie, showing that one "Wakefield" Bed (£50) had already been named for 12 months, and £16 had been sent up towards a second. Mrs. Shaw McLaren gave a most interesting address on the work of the Hospitals in France and Serbia. Mrs. Hirst very kindly provided an excellent tea, and games and competitions were indulged in, over £5 being taken. Mr. Haley has given a very kind donation of £5, thus enabling the Society to name its second "Wakefield" Bed, and to send up also £1 10s. for pyjamas for the Hospitals.

Forthcoming Meetings.

JULY 23.

Glasgow—Tighmama, Wemyss Bay—Drawing-room Meeting and Garden Party—Speaker, Miss E. M. C. Foggo, on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Chair, Lord Invercylde 3.30
Wemyss Bay and Skehnartie Public Hall—Speaker, Miss E. M. C. Foggo 8.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyle Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—every Tuesday and Friday 3.0—5.30

JULY 24.

Leeds—Garden Party—Hostess, Mrs. Grosvenor Talbot—Sale of Useful Articles, Cakes, &c. 3.30—6.0

JULY 26.

South Kensington—46, Courtfield Gardens—Working Party for the London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Monday and Thursday 2.30—5.0

JULY 27.

Paddington—6, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 2.30—5.30

JULY 28.

Guildford—Garden Meeting (by kind invitation of Mrs. Terry)—Speakers, Miss Hunter and Miss Gladys Wright—Subject, "Work of the Scottish Hospitals in France and Serbia"

JULY 29.

Milngavie (Stirlingshire)—Drawing-room Meeting at "Easterton"—Hostess, Mrs. Charles Ker—Speakers, Miss Frances Melville (of Queen Margaret College, Glasgow) and Miss E. M. C. Foggo, on the "N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 3.30

DELICIOUS FRENCH COFFEE.

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For Breakfast & after Dinner.

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(Continued on Page 216.)

(*Continued from page* 215.)

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